

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

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## TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.

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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

Athens, Friday, June 16, 1854.

THE NEW NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The new Nebraska campaign has commenced by a movement of the Anti-Douglas cohorts. On Saturday there passed through this city seven hundred and thirty German emigrants on their way to Nebraska. We were informed yesterday morning, that these were only the advance guard of a large body moving Nebraska-wards."

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Times of Friday evening says: "We have heard of several cases of cholera in the city, nearly all of which proved fatal. In the neighborhood of St. Paul's Church, in the Ninth ward, four persons have died of it in one house; and deaths have occurred in other parts of the city. All the cases, so far as we heard, have been among foreigners, who were very careless as to their habits of living, and they are not by any means any cause for alarm."

A meeting was held last week at the Astor House, New York, in favor of the construction of an air line Rail Road between that city and Norfolk, Va. Mr. Charles Gould, of New York, acted as chairman, and Mr. J. W. Houston, of Delaware, as Secretary. A minute report on the proposed route of the road, its cost and practicability of construction, &c., was submitted and adopted, and an executive committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

The senior editor of the Washington Star, who has just returned from Boston, says that not more than a hundred or so were really engaged in the riot in which Bacheholder was killed, and that Boston sentiment will surely punish his murder to the extent of the law, on all who may be proved to have participated in the outrage. Yet, but for the timely presence of the troops of the United States, the thousand abolitionists present in Boston would have renewed the negro.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Senate has ratified the Swiss treaty. He also says that the Havana consulate is to be given to a Mississippi man, but who the favored individual is to be yet unknown, as the President is undecided between Ex-Governor Matthews, Pinkney Smith, and Jake Thompson.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The Washington Star announces that our government has received reliable advice from the City of Mexico, saying that the Gadsden treaty, as amended by the Senate, will certainly be accepted by Mexico.

It is estimated that the entire bill of expenses attending the proceedings in Boston for the recovery of Burns will exceed the sum of \$30,000. Our Boston exchanges, however, state that the President has been consulted, so far as the military are concerned, and replies that the United States Government will assume all the expenses of the military—either for services of United States troops, or of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The official statistics show that fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and sixty-six persons arrived in New York, from foreign countries, last month. Over eighteen thousand were Germans, twenty-two thousand, British, including Irish, and nearly thirteen thousand were French. Three hundred and forty-three of the five hundred vessels which brought these large cargoes of humanity, belonged to the United States.

It is reported that there are one hundred cases of cholera now under treatment at the Quarantine Hospital, N. Y.; and the Times adds as a rumor, that in Orange-st. in that city, there are some eight cases known to exist. As no deaths from it are yet reported, it is probable that it is of an unusually mild type.

The late news from Lake Superior reports that the Minnesota miners have taken out some 80 tons of copper during the past month, and expect to take out as much more during the present month. One mass of copper taken out, weighing 500 pounds, is reported to be about one half silver.

It was rumored at the moment the America sailed, that the London Star received a dispatch announcing the capture of Cronstadt by the allies. Three thousand killed on both sides.

It is anticipated that upwards of fifteen hundred thousand bushels of wheat will be harvested in Monroe county, New York, this year being the largest yield ever known in that district.

## THE BLUE RIDGE (SOUTH CAROLINA) RAILROAD.

We have alluded to this important enterprise on former occasions, but as we are in possession of additional data, we again refer to it. As we announced before, this road commences at Anderson, S. C., where it connects with the Columbia and Greenville Railroad leading to Charleston, and its course leads through Pendleton, S. C., Clayton, Ga., Franklin, N. C., to Knoxville, Tennessee.

The following cash subscriptions have already been secured: city of Charleston, \$1,650,000; State of South Carolina, \$1,250,000; private subscription in State, \$200,000; Tennessee, State, county and private subscriptions, \$1,500,000. Total, 4,000,000. The road is to be 194 miles long; nearly one half of its length is very heavy work. The line passes the Blue Ridge Mountains, through the Rabun Gap, and it is stated in this connection that the lamented John C. Calhoun, who entertained for this project an unabated affection, spent nearly a dozen summers in exploring for a suitable pass through this impenetrable chain of mountains, and finally selected the Rabun Gap as the proper outlet. The country through which this road is located is not only celebrated for its agricultural wealth, but portions of it for its vast mineral wealth. But the section of country through which the road passes is not alone to furnish its business, but the vast west, teeming with riches, will, by its completion, have ready access to an Atlantic port. The importance of the Blue Ridge Railroad is not a matter of doubtful speculation. It opens a section of country of immense wealth, the greater portion of which is now inaccessible to market, and the portions that are in Railroad communication with the Atlantic, are at such remote distances, that they might as well be land-locked. We notice by the report of the Hon. Henry Goodwin, President of the road, that even Cincinnati, a point north of the road, is more favorable to Charleston, will be 91 miles nearer an Atlantic port via Blue Ridge Railroad than now; and that Carlo will be 133 miles, and St. Louis 63 miles nearer Charleston than any other Atlantic port.

These are extreme points. All the intermediate and more southerly points are to be vastly benefited. Should the road from Anderson to Aiken be built, and the Cincinnati and Knoxville road, of the ultimate completion of which there is no doubt, the line from the west to Charleston will be still more direct. A route from the Blue Ridge Railroad, at Clayton, Ga., to Atlanta on the Montgomery and La Grange Railroad, has been projected and a charter granted, which will give to New York nearly a direct line to Mobile and the Gulf ports. This road will also afford the Copper mines in the Hiwassee Valley a direct communication with the Atlantic.

Messrs. Anson, Bangs & Co., have the contract for building and equipping the Blue Ridge Railroad, and their known reputation as successful contractors will ensure the early completion of this important enterprise.

We congratulate our Southern friends, especially the Charleston people, on the flattering prospects which the completion of this road is destined to realize.

OCCUPATION OF KANSAS.—An Association has been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society." Its Capital is \$5,000,000, in Shares of \$100. It is prohibited from holding more than \$20,000 in real estate in Massachusetts, or to assess more than \$4 on each share, in 1854, or more than \$10 in any year thereafter. Its plan is to contract forthwith with the Transportation Lines for the conveyance of 20,000 emigrants; giving the advantage of the reduced fare to the emigrants. To erect immediately a large Receiving Establishment in Kansas, where the emigrants may be accommodated until they have time to settle themselves. To send out and set in operation steam sawmills, grist mills, and such necessities of civilization as require capital, with the apparatus for a weekly newspaper.

MAINE LAW IN VERMONT.—Mrs. Nichols, late of the Brattleboro Democrat, says that "the drinks" are now called "leg-stretchers" in that State. She says it is an every day occurrence for some passengers in the stage-coaches—while the latter are waiting at the hotels for the mails—to say, "I guess I'll get out and stretch my legs," which always ends in their having a drink somewhere in the hotel; and intimates that it is perfectly astonishing with what unchecked ease and frequency legs are now stretched in Vermont.

SATISFIED.—The Boston Journal of Tuesday week says:

Yesterday there were more people in town than on Saturday, every train that arrived being crowded. Most of the strangers went up to the Court-house, took a good look at its old walls, its massive doors, and its ponderous pillars; stared at the police who guarded every approach, speculated on the probable success ten thousand men would have in an attempt to rescue a prisoner, spent a few shillings for dinner, and went home perfectly satisfied, as a general thing, that there is physical force enough in Boston to execute the laws.

HANDSOME SPECULATION.—General C. M. Reed, of Philadelphia, recently sold a number of lots in Buffalo, to the New York Central Railroad Company, for the sum of \$90,000, for which, in the year 1846, he paid only about \$4,000 adding thereto some \$12,000 or \$15,000 in the erection of buildings.

Matrimony seems to be decidedly popular in Washington city. During last month upwards of eighty-four marriage licenses were issued from the Court House at that place.

## LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

We find the following letter from the Hon. John J. Crittenden in relation to his connection, as counsel in the Ward case, in the N. O. Pioneer of the 25th May. Its statements will no doubt be satisfactory to the cooler judgement of those who have been in such haste to condemn Mr. Crittenden. It was written in reply to a letter from a friend, enquiring into his connection with the case:

St. Louis, May 14, 1854.  
Dear Sir—Your letter of the 2d inst. was received a few days ago, and you may be assured that the motives which dictated it are properly understood and appreciated.

You desire information in relation to my appearance as counsel in the late trial of young Ward, in order that my friends may be better able to vindicate my conduct from the unjust calumny which, without reflection, have been cast upon it.

I have had nothing to do with that except professionally, as counsel for the accused. Details are unnecessary and immaterial. Relations of private friendship had from my earliest manhood existed between me and many of the members of the family to which belonged Rob. J. Ward, Esq., the father of the accused.

He and I had long been personal friends, and a friend he was to be loved and valued. When he was in the deepest distress and agony, it was made known to me that he desired I should appear as counsel for his sons, then imprisoned and awaiting their trial under a heavy load of prejudice and excitement. Could I as a professional man, could I as a friend, have refused to do so? No, I could not.

The very responsibility of appearing in the case, under the existing excitement, made it the more necessary for me to do it, or appear to be a timid lawyer and worthless friend. After considering of the matter, and the repeated solicitations of common friends, I determined not to reject the appeals made to me, but to appear in the case and render to the accused such professional services as I could. I determined also that I would receive no fee for my services. I believed that I might exact almost what amount of compensation I pleased, and that was why, as a reason why I should take none, I shrink from the idea of appearance even of bargaining with his misfortune, or speculating upon his misfortune, and his generosity. Having come to these conclusions, I informed Mr. Matt. F. Ward of them by a note addressed to him some few weeks before his trial, and received from him a letter of grateful acknowledgments. His father was then absent in New Orleans, as I supposed.

I accordingly appeared for him, and defended him with what ability I could; but I neither did nor said anything that was not within the strictest limits of an honest and honorable discharge of professional duty.

The trial took place at Elizabethtown, the seat of justice of Hardin county, about eighty or one hundred miles from my residence in Frankfort.

I had nothing to do with the preparation of the case or the selection of a jury. These professional duties were performed by other counsel better acquainted with the facts of the case and the persons presented as jurors. I have no reason to doubt that these duties were performed in a manner becoming the profession, and the honorable character of the counsel on whom they devolved. I may say that I had nothing to do with the case but to argue before the court and jury.

The trial, so far as I know or could observe, was, in all respects, fairly conducted.

At the time I engaged to appear in the case, I had heard nothing of it but what might have been gathered from common rumor.

I have done nothing but what my judgment and my feelings approved. I have in the exercise of my profession appeared as counsel for a friend, the son of a friend, and for that I have no defence to make. I did not intrude myself into the cause. I appeared in it only because they wished it.

I am your friend, &c.  
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

L. H. New Orleans.

CHAPMAN AGAIN CROWDING.—Mr. Chapman, the most distinguished of all the veteran Democratic editors of Indiana, is now at the head of a paper in Indianapolis. He has no regard for the present Administration. In reply to an article in the Louisville Times, which said that he used to be a good partisan editor, he discourses thus:

We can't agree to the miserable shilly-shallyism of the Pierce Administration. We never had the faculty of changing our opinions, if not our opinions, twice a day, as Mr. Pierce and his supporters appear to have; and we are not ambitious of such a quality even to gain the reputation of "being a good partisan editor," which, by the way, we never were. As to being half Whig and half Democrat—if we were so we should possess the precise qualities to be a good Pierce and Cushing man, especially if we added a strong spice of what is called abolitionism. But seriously, in our opinion, is not Democracy.

The Charleston Standard publishes the following despatch from Washington, dated Monday, the 5th inst:

## SAM. HOUSTON.

The New York Mirror has a correspondent at Washington who is a racy writer. The following is from one of his late letters:

Resignations among Senators seem to be contagious, a sort of political epidemic. The Hon. Edward Everett, the Hon. Truman Smith, and rumor predicts Gen. Sam Houston, have resigned, or will very soon. That the two former Whig Senators should die or resign, there is no marvel; but that Gen. Houston should resign at a time of all others when he may successfully bare his brave breast to the storm of a renewed agitation on the Slavery question, growing out of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and arrest the evident and inevitable tendency of things to disunion, and a separate and Southern Confederacy, according to the plan and platform of Mr. Calhoun, passing strange to the Northern people, who regard the great Texas Senator as the only living exponent, save perhaps Col. Benton, of the principles of Gen. Jackson.

For his morning and evening, the three thousand and fifty elegiacs are offering up prayers and supplications, while the young men and old women are clapping their hands and crying Amen! Hallelujah! and Glory to Sam Houston.

The administration don't like him; the politicians never did like him; and the needy and greedy followers of availability never will like him. Were he more pliable and tractable—less obstinate, and more yielding in his principles, few men would stand a better chance for the next Presidency than Gen. Houston; but as it is, they will play the drop game on him. He stands no more chance than an honest, unsophisticated farmer does among the mock auctions of New York. Judge Douglas hates and fears him; Gen. Cass has no affection for him; and Gov. Marcy sneezes at him;—and still Sam Houston is not to be sneezed at. But then Gov. Marcy takes snuff, and must sneeze at somebody. The President is very much elated at the passage of the Nebraska bill.—He regards it as one of his triumphs—as all his thunder—and if Judge Douglas don't back down and give the credit of the whole affair to the President, they look out for distant newspapers for long and severe attacks on Judge Douglas, from the prolific pens of Caleb Cushing, Col. Forney and Sam Green Jr. Look out for 'em, for they will surely appear.

DOWNFALL OF SANTA ANNA.—His Serene Highness, the illustrious Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, seems to be again growing in disfavor with his unstable and fickle-minded countrymen, and his speedy downfall is confidently predicted by those best posted up in the affairs of that unhappy people. Speaking of his late expedition to Acapulco, and which it is now said terminated in an inglorious retreat, a writer says:

Viewed in a purely military light, Santa Anna has conceived both rashness and folly. As a political movement, he has committed a fatal error. He has left Alvarez stronger than ever, and the revolt in the South, far from being suppressed, is regarded as unconquerable by the result of the campaign. It is daily expected to spread from point to point, until it reaches the frontiers of the federal districts. In short Santa Anna has lost his imperial crown on the highway, and his days are numbered.

He further adds that Santa Anna has openly expressed his disapproval of the modifications of the Mesilla treaty, and swears he will not take a dollar less than \$20,000,000. But we look upon this as mere "talk" for the American "Bancroft."

His Minister of Finance, Senor Parres, assures him that they can do without the money of the Americans, and that he will create ample pecuniary supplies by increasing the duties on imports 50 per cent., and by prohibiting the exportation of coin. Such is the financial wisdom of the present Cabinet!

A FASHION HIT.—The fashion editor of the New York Mirror, concluding his article of April, makes the following legitimate hit:

"It would be a noticeable and charming reform in our ladies in costume were they to imitate the Parisians, and wear fewer furbelows and more trim stockings and garter feet. Our belles should, furthermore, leave street sweeping to the proper authorities. Skirts, trailed in tobacco juice, etc., are not tidy or attractive. To remedy this, a trifle might be taken from the bottom of fashionable street dresses and added to the top."

We have no objection to the taking a trifle from the bottom, but we protest against adding a particle to the top. We hope the ladies will submit to no innovation in that direction.

RUSHING IN.—The Western railroads are all doing an immense business, in most cases beyond the expectations of the managers. For the first week in April the Michigan Central reports were \$28,000, against \$18,000 the same week last year. For March the Madison, Indianapolis and Peru took \$31,000 against \$25,000 in February. The first week of April on the Cleveland and Toledo will show about \$20,000. On the 13th the train before it reached Cleveland, numbered 18 first class and 9 second class passenger cars, and was nearly as large as the day before.

The first week on the Michigan Southern will show \$35,000 at least. Some of the roads are taking so much money, that they will not make their receipts public.

IMMIGRATION.—Some idea of the extent of the tremendous immigration to this country may be gathered from the announcement that two trains, consisting of sixty cars, and containing two thousand six hundred Germans, on their way to the West, arrived at Rochester on the 24th. They were soon followed by another train, having on board eleven hundred more—making a total of thirty-seven hundred newly arrived people who passed through that place in one day.

The training institutions are "some" down east. We notice that a company has a captain, one private, and two guns, minus the barrels. The country is safe. Let down the bars.

Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands, should bear in mind that a little sunshine will melt an icicle much quicker than a regular northeaster.

## GOOD COMMON ROADS.

There are four kinds of common roads known and used in our country, namely: mere trodden paths, paved, McAdamized, and plank roads. Good common roads have been held up as an evidence of a country's civilization, but be this criterion of civilization a correct one or not, one thing we know, they are exceedingly pleasing, comfortable, and beneficial to the people who have the good fortune to possess them. Throughout the rural districts, in almost every part of our country, the people suffer great inconvenience from bad roads—especially in the spring when the frost is leaving the ground, and during long periods of wet weather. Of this all are well aware, but even very near our cities, as we have had opportunities of witnessing this year already, the common roads are also often rendered almost impassable. It would be a great benefit to our people, especially our farmers, if all our rural districts were interlarded and connected with our cities by firm and substantial common roads, such as would not be converted into rivers of mud, as too many of them are, by a few heavy showers of rain. The Romans made excellent paved roads, "in the brave days of old," and in modern times McAdam proved himself to be one of the greatest benefactors of our race by first constructing roads of small pieces of broken granite. (If we knew who the inventor of plank roads was, we should like to pay him a like tribute of respect.) It is difficult in many parts of our country to obtain stones, either for paving or making McAdamized roads, but where the right kind can be easily procured, the latter kind of road is to be preferred. We consider plank roads one of the most beneficial inventions, for common travel, ever introduced into our country. The materials to construct them can be obtained in almost every part of our extended domains, and we cannot but speak strongly of their usefulness, utility, and economy, and endeavor to impress upon the minds of our farmers, and those who dwell in the rural districts, the great benefits that would accrue to them by the construction of such roads between farm and farm, village and town, country and city. We admit that no inventions have tended to advance civilization and benefit man more than those which have been applied to facilitate public travel, such as steam navigation and railroads, and it is encouraging to know that our country, which is naturally so well adapted for railroads, has now more lines in operation and under contract, than all the other nations of the world put together. But such roads cannot supply all our travelling wants; common roads always have been and ever will be a necessity. The parties most interested in good common roads, are those who own carriages and horses—our farmers chiefly. For public travel and the transport of heavy goods, railroads are the grand desideratum. But when a farmer wishes to draw a load of potatoes, or wheat, or butter, a short distance to market, he cannot afford to pay for a steam carriage to draw the same on a common road; he therefore employs the means which are at his command; he harnesses his team and drives it jouncing, whistling as he goes, if the road is good. There are some who keep continually bemoaning about the use of steam carriages on common and plank roads, but these are not required on such roads—such roads are required for totally different objects—There are some who are loud in advocating impracticable schemes, and exterminating insurmountable difficulties on paper. They can vault over mountains on crutches, and march over seas in paper boots, and yet, somehow or other, they never do anything of note, although they are always about to do something. If steam carriages could be economically employed on common roads, those who have advocated them have had abundant time and opportunities for proving themselves to be something more than mere projectors.

We have said thus much about the necessity of having good common roads, because so much interest is absorbed in our great and grand railroad projects, that the minor—but none the less necessary on that account—common roads are liable to be overlooked. The commencement of the favorable season for out-door work on common roads, we consider is a good time for urging these remarks upon the attention of those who are most interested; we therefore hope that while joint stock companies are making our country the great emporium of railroad enterprise, that our farmers and those who reside in the rural districts will set about to exert themselves, and make it equally famous for good common roads.

The Times states that a distinguished citizen asserts that the brother of the murdered Butler—also a teacher in Louisville—will be compelled, unless he receives pecuniary aid, to sell his house in order to defray the expenses incurred in prosecuting the Ward trial. He has given \$50 unconditionally, to prevent this sacrifice, and suggests that \$1000 be raised in that vicinity. The Times will receive and acknowledge donations. A most commendable project.

The Leeds Times believes that a Government order for cannon balls of a new shape is being executed by a local foundry. They are long, three-sided, and terminate in a three-cornered point. It is conjectured that they are intended to be used against fortresses, but nothing positive can be pronounced on this head. As the casting of them has been kept as secret as possible.

Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, argues the protective value of cod liver oil from the fact that the obituary tables give much diminished numbers of deaths from consumption, since it came into general use. "Probably," says he, "we have cured 1 in 8 cases of consumption by its use."

## "YOUR PAPER DID NOT COME, SIR!"—We

recommend a careful perusal of the following plain statement, both to post masters and to all subscribers. It is from a paper called The Advance, published at Hernando, Mississippi: "The uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery of papers, at country post offices, is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with the conveniences of taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are jumbled up into a few pigeon holes, or piled upon a desk, box or barrel, to await the call of the subscribers. In the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse collars, and other coarse wares which may be called for during the day by customers—Country post masters in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain cave. In the meantime the man comes for his paper, and as it can't be found, of course it didn't come. The indignant subscriber consequently abuses the rascally editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually, when if said paper were endowed with speech, it would cry out, 'here I am, squeezed to death, behind this box or under this barrel.' We have seen just such things at country post offices, and elsewhere as well as the country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, and are meant for all where they will apply."

STATEMENTS OF THE WAR IN TURKEY.—In a statement lately laid before Parliament, of the estimated naval expenditures for the current year, the large sum of £3,095,700 is set down for "the expense of transporting troops and horses." It will be but a poor consolation to the British nation, who have these expenses to pay, to reflect that the total expense of the return passage of these men and horses is likely to be very much reduced.

Among the other items of the supplementary estimate are £220,000 for a year's wages of 5,000 additional seamen, besides £110,000 for six months' additional pay of 5,000 seamen, previously voted for six months only.

There are also £160,000 for fuel for steam vessels; £252,674 for the purchase and repair of steam machinery, and £244,657 for the purchase of steam vessels, gun-boats, &c.

The supplementary army estimate provides for a further addition to the army of 14,799 men of all ranks to the land forces, making the whole numerical force of the army 142,776, it being 40,493 additional to the force authorized last year, making the enlargement of the estimate for this item of the service £1,132,470.

THE CAUSE.—The National Democrat, the city organ of the "Hard" Division of the New York Democracy, lays the originating cause of the late abolition mob proceedings at Boston, at the door of President Pierce! It declares that—

"But for the action and 'policy' of Mr. Pierce, no free-soil party would now exist at the North, of numbers sufficient to work injury; and that the 'President's policy' caused the shedding of blood in Boston on Saturday!"

The Editor goes on to say:

"When traitors in arms against the constitutional rights of the South, are rewarded (!) by the President, and fondly encouraged, what wonder is it that at an early moment, they organize to resist a law unpalatable to them! The South may learn a lesson from the Boston case of interest to it. It has coolly stood by, and seen the good men of the North ostracized and the country economies rewarded. Now it will see the fruit. Many men, who have perilled all for Southern interests in the past, now feel like saying to their ungrateful betrayers, 'Catch your own negroes; skin your own skunks!'"

The Courier des Etats Unis, of New York, a journal that will hardly be charged with pro-slavery sentiments or particular friendship towards the administration, contains an article in which it takes a candid and sensible view of the Nebraska question, and from which we quote the following passage:

"To take the Nebraska bill by itself, it reposes on a principle so clear in its moral and constitutional equity that its spontaneous adoption by the moderate men of all parties and of all latitudes would in other times have been met with either doubt or difficulty. To leave to the population of the territories full and entire liberty in their domestic institutions is evidently much more consonant with the dogma of popular sovereignty and the absolute independence of the States, than to fetter the future of any portion of the Union under pretext of its geographical position; it is also no less incontestably the simplest means of putting an end to all conflicts between the North and South, to all pressure of the latter on the former, and to all distrust between them."

The Philadelphia Enquirer says that it has generally been supposed that labor is cheaper in the Northern than in the slave-holding States. According to the Patent Office Report of 1851, the average cost of labor of men employed in cotton manufactures in Massachusetts, is \$22.90 per month; of females \$13.60. The cost of labor in the manufactures of South Carolina, according to the same Report, is for men \$13.94, for females \$8.30. According to this statement, the price of factory labor in South Carolina is, says the Enquirer, less than half of what it is in Massachusetts, taking the average of the labor of both sexes.

Three prisoners lately escaped from the Armstrong county jail, Penn. One of them left a letter behind him to the jailor, in which he apologized for leaving so abruptly, but said he thought his establishment was rather secluded for a man of his habits, and, in fact, quite an unpleasant, inconvenient summer residence.

BACHELDER'S WIDOW.—The Washington Star learns that the Senate's Pension Committee have agreed to report a bill granting \$2,000 to the widow of the late deputy marshal Bachelder, who recently lost his life in Boston in aiding in the execution of the laws of his country. Right.

The Know Nothings elected their Mayor in Washington city.

BAD NEWS FOR THE TURKS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times thus writes by one of the late steamers:

The news from Constantinople is unfavorable. I learn from a letter written by an adjutant on the staff of Bismarck D'Almeida, that the French commander feels convinced of Austria's intended and eventual co-operation with the Czar. Baron Von Bruck, who is personally altogether in favor of an alliance with the Western Powers, is considered to be on the very eve of recall; and it is said that his successor will be an Austrian General.—The intelligence transmitted by the French Ambassador at Constantinople and Col. Dicu is to the last degree gloomy. They represent the condition of things in Turkey, and particularly in the Turkish army, in the darkest colors. The burden of all the letters received from these gentlemen, who have so good an opportunity of "discovering the truth," is that the Ottomans will fall badly indeed, unless speedily and importantly succored. Their troops are good, but their officers are without competent instruction or experience, and their army lacks sufficient coherence as a military body, the finances of the country are in disorder, and the dangers which menace the Sultan's authority in Greece become greater every hour, instead of diminishing, as some of the papers warmly assert. Is it to be wondered at, then, if France and England make still another last attempt to "wing some positive declaration from Austria."

One of the most extraordinary spectacles ever presented in the political world is now exhibited in the United States on the Nebraska bill. The great originator of the doctrine and policy of senatorial sovereignty—that is, that the settlers of a Territory shall have the power in their Territorial legislation of determining its institutions—bills the passage of the bill in the Senate as the triumph of senatorial sovereignty. The author of the bill, in his speech introducing it to the Senate, affirms that it contains this power.—The President of the United States (according to the testimony of ex-Senator Clements) took the same view of its purpose, not doubting that it gives the whole territory to the free States, and is astonished at their opposition. And, last of all, we see public meetings held in the New England States in which an emigrant organization is determined on by which the first settlers in the Territory, in accordance with the power empowered by this bill, shall exclude slavery forever at the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature. On the other hand, we see Southern politicians, and such presses as the Richmond Enquirer, stoutly denouncing senatorial sovereignty, while they support the bill. On the one side or the other there must be gross deception. Which side is deceived or deceiving?—*Charleston News.*

Two Tons.—The Catechin (Md.) Whig, makes the following statement:

"At this office may be seen for a few days, a rare curiosity in the shape of a cane, which was used for many years by John McNeal, Esq., and which he stuck in the ground on his farm, 3 miles Northeast of Middleton, (now the property of Jacob Michael, Esq.) about forty-five years ago—the cane commenced growing, and in a short time a thick cord of bark was formed around it, and increased in dimensions to the height of ninety feet—the tree, after withstanding the wintry blasts of forty-five years, yielded up its vitality, and was cut down by Mr. Michael a few weeks ago. In splitting up the first cut, the identical cane as first planted dropped from the centre of the log just the same as it was when planted, 45 years ago."

Trouble in New York among the Dutch and Irish Rum-sellers.—The New York correspondent of the Public Ledger, on Wednesday, remarks:—"The Board of Excise was in session again this morning. Out of 250 applications for renewal of licenses, only 30 were granted. The Germans and Irish are awfully indignant. They say Americans are favored in this matter, and that the whole movement grows out of a 'Know-Nothing' arrangement."

Count Walewski, the French Minister at London, gave a grand fancy ball on the 15th ult., which was honored by the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, &c. Just think of the royal family of England the guests of an illegitimate son of the great Napoleon! What next?

Among the new class just entered at West Point, is one from Tennessee, who stands six feet eight inches in height. He certainly bids fair to become famous for size, is a good specimen to what this great country produces.

The best thing to give to your enemy, is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a woman, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of her son; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience.

The Empire County Argus, a California paper, has the following affecting appeal—

"Sons of New England—two barrels of your native rum on tap, and for sale at the Brick Store. December 10, 1853."

The courts in twelve counties of Virginia have refused to license ordinary dram shops, and what is better, the people have made no resistance. This speaks well for the inhabitants of that State.

RATHER PERSONAL.—A New York Editor, finding cabbage seed in a letter received from his brother quill, wants to know if his correspondent has the habit of scratching his head while writing.

John Van Buren is reported to have said that the Nebraska bill was the best ever passed in Congress, for the reason that "it will kill off every man from the free States who voted for it."

In Newark, Ohio, a tavern keeper was bound over in \$300 to answer at the Probate Court, on the complaint of a wife, for selling liquor to her husband. This is the first case under the new law.

The Washington Star says that the loss of a mail key, by a post master, in the absence of a full and satisfactory explanation, is deemed sufficient cause for his removal.